## NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1875.

## WASHINGTON.

THE HARD-MONEY REPEAL BILLS. WHAT THEY THINK AT THE TREASURY AS TO ITS PASSING-THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY OF THE HONEST MONEY PHALANX IN THE SENATE.

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 28.—Considerable interest and anxiety are shown in the Treasury Department on the tendency of the Democrats in Congress to repeal the act for resuming specie payments in 1879. Four bills have already been presented in the House to repeal that act, one by Mr. Southard of Ohio, one by Mr. Holman of Indiana, one by Mr. Bright of Tennessee, and one by Mr. Landers of Indiana. Mr. Cox has been reported as intending also to introduce similar bill on the reassembling of Congress. No such step, however, is contemplated. The subject will be considered in his Committee of Banking and Currency, but he will present no such bill unless instructed to do so by the Committee, which is hardly

The principal officers in the Treasury are opposed to the repeal, and believe in the practicability of the law. Of course the Secretary has already given his views on the subject, but does not hazard an opinion as to what Congress will do. Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, upon whom will rest in a greater or less degree the responsibility of handling the production of bullion, and being ready with a sufficient quantity of coin, has devoted much time to the subject, and has a very good idea of the temper of the House on the money question. He says he fears that a repeal bill will pass the House, and that it is by no means certain that it will not pass the Senate. He says it is an important matter to be considered, and that the hard-money men ought to begin to know where the Senate stands. Mr. Knox, Controller of the Currency, has talked with members quite freely, but is not satisfied in his own mind whether the repeal bill will go through either House or not. He thinks there is no immediate danger of it, and there is no doubt it will occasion a long debate.

Mr. New, the Treasurer of the United States, says he is confident the House is quite largely opposed to the Resumption act, and he has great fear that there are enough "weak-kneed" Republicans in the Senate to make a majority in favor of its repeal. He eays if gold falls to 112 or below that figure silver change will be as plentiful as required. Senator Morton, who is about half way between a hardmoney and a soft-money man, says that the financial question has no interest now, that Senators do not talk about it, and that there is no way of forecasting the course on that subject. He has no opinion

## SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION-INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION UPON THE WORK OF THE

IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The annual report of the Southern Claims Commission for the year ending June 30, 1875, is now in the hands of the Clerk of the House, and will probably be presented by the Speaker on the reassembling of Congress. The following table shows the result of the Commission's

	ATTICL PROPERTY.	-Amount	No. of Che	
States. Alabama Arkansas Flor da. Georgia Louis'na Missis na Missis na E. Car Fa Tenn Virginia, West Va	Cla med. \$3 0 705 63 475,43 17 18,365 88 8377,977 53 526,941 73 55,8,841 84 1 1 1 1 65 83,002 30 183, 11 23 1,000,752 07 11,423 23	Allowed. \$53,224 %6 \$6,574 00 10,280 50 34,460 16 83,553 00 5,423 55 80,805 70 13,816 00 52,877 24 113,569 66 1,036 40	Disaltowed, I'w'd, I' \$307,483,67,97 430,869,17,107 \$,085,38,4 302,977,37,79 450,415,29,64 90,70,25,65 69,216,30,21 230,433,39,140	
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		ALCO COMAND A MARK	PERM

Total ... \$3.796,344 73 \$492,402 17 \$3,3-3,742 . 6...775 786 The number of cases disposed of and the amount allowed are only about one-half as large this year as were stated by the reports of 1872, 1873, and 1874. Why this is, it is impossible to say. Perhaps the criticisms of some of the Commissioners by the press, and the enactment of a law requiring all of the Commissioners to sign every report, may have caused them to be more careful than heretofore. It will be remembered that the President in his last message refers to the allowing of claims by the Court of Claims, and says that "nothing is more certain than that a very large percentage of the amounts passed and paid are either wholly fraudulent or are far in excess of the real losses sustained. This criticism on the Court of Claims is believed to be unjust, but there is no doubt that it might be spplied with great force to the Southern Claims Commission, before whom a majority of the claims which the President seemed to have in his mind

The amount of claims that were filed with the Southern Claims Commission was about \$60,000,-000, of which from 12,000 to 14,000, amounting to about \$40,000,000, are still unadjusted. Although the Commission cannot adjudicate all of these be fore March 3, 1877, when it expires by limitation. there will probably be little inclination to continue it beyond that time.

HANK WITHHELD FROM THE NAVY STAFF. THE ANNOYANCES OF THE STAFF CORPS ON SHIP-BOARD-OPPOSITION OF LINE OFFICERS TO RANK BEING GRANTED.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 28.—Several recent acts of the secretary of the Navy show more disposition to re-cognize the justice of some of the complaints made by the Staff Corps of the navy than has been apparent since the days when Mr. Borie was Secretary, and, at the instance of Admiral Porter, issued a series of orders calculated to annoy the engineers, surgeons, and paymasters, and make their position more unpleasant than it had been before. What the Staff Corps ask for, and what it seems but right should be given them, is positive ransuch as is held by members of the Staff Corps of the army. This they do not now have. An engineer, under the present law, is not a figurement, nor a captain, nor a commander, and never can be. He "ranks with" officers of these grades, but does not have the same pay which they receive, and is not admitted by the line to have the vileges apportaining to the ranks named. The san

is true of members of all the other Staff Corps. The same considerations which influenced Congress to give to the Staff Corps of the army positive rank, should secare it for the corresponding officers in the navy, and would have done so long ago had it not been for the opposition of officers of the line and their personal influthee in Washington. But even if no change is made, it is in the power of the Navy Department to remove many of the analysaces to which members of the Staff Corps have been subjected, and there seems now to be a disposition to do tals. For instance, it is well known that on most of our ships of war the captain has personally very little to do with the navigation of the vessel, the discipline of the men, or with any of the duties which it would be natural to suppose would devolve upon him. These are all delegated to an executive officer, who is generally a junior in rank and years of service. Of erally troubles himself as little as possible, and is, in fact, probably grew out of the practice in European countries of promoting the sons of noblemen and other favored personages so rapidly that they were unable to learn the art of navigation, even if they felt an Inclination to, before they were placed in command of ships. such cases as this it was necessary to have an executive officer capable of taking the whole responsibility. The system has been copied in the American navy, though the occasion for it does not exist. It makes the captains on board most of our naval ships aristocrats with whom the other officers, except the executive officer, do not come in contact in the line of duty, nor socially unless the captain is willing to permit it. The executive officer on a ship of war always ranks all the other line officers except the captain, so that it is no degradation for them to go to him for permission to see the captain, if they desire to do so on business, or to go schore, or to ask for any other privilege. But the staft efficers on board a ship often rank higher than the executive officer, though never as high as the captain; and to require them to ask permission to speak to the caphis, or to go mahore, from one who is their junior in

rank and in years of service, is, of course, very disagreeable. And yet it has been done for years, until a few months ago, when Secretary Robeson issued an order putting a stop to it. Some of the line officers have found it very hard to obey this order, and in one or two cases staff officers have had to appeal to the Department before they could secure the treatment that was due them. Officers of the line say that if the staff are given positive rank, and are not required to report to the executive officer when he does not rank them, it will metimes occur that the engineer, or the surgeon, or the paymaster will be the ranking officer on board the ship, and will claim the right to assume the command and move the ship. This is a ridiculous assertion. No such trouble has ever arisen in the army, and can easily be guarded against in the navy. None of the staff officers have any command, except the engineers, and would never undertake to assume authority outside of their particular departments. The engineers do have several men under their control, and they very complain that the executive officer times interferes with them, destroying the discipline of their department, and preventing them from accomplishing what is required and expected of them. For instance, in engineer officer told me a few days ago that once, when he was getting ready to go to sea and his 25 fire-men and second-class firemen were all employed, a martinet of an executive officer, who ranked below him, ordered the most of them to duty on deck, when they were actually not needed there, and against his protest. It was done simply as a display of authority. As the men receive less pay when on deck than when in the fireroom, such interference demoralizes them and makes it very difficult to obtain good firemen. This whole subject will be brought to the attention of the Naval Committees of both Houses during the present session of Congress, and the staff officers hope that the abuses complained of

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1875. The Post-Office Department has received a cable dispatch from the British Postmaster-General, saying: "Money orders advised on lists from United States argly exceed the usual amount. Please remit £30,000 on account." This unusualty large balance is accounted on account." This unusually large balance is accounted for as the result of international money orders sent for holiday presents. Twelve thousand pounds sterling had been remined before the receipt of the relegant, and the balance will be liquidated in the ordinary course of business. The request by cable is noticeable as being out of the ordinary course. Postmaster-General Jewell has to-day notified the British postal authorities that, on and after the 1st of January, payment of the full cost of transporting the Australian mails across this continent will be demanded. They are now transported at an actual loss.

The case of Zaulo Poole, the boy acrobat, has been terinated by the decision of Judge Wylie, who holds that custody by their cruel treatment. The Judge severely eustody by their cruel treatment. The Judge severely rebuked those who encourage these dangerous exhibitions by their presence at places of annusement. He also dwelf strongly upon the inhumanity and callousness of the alleged eider brothers. He directed that the boy be remanded to the enstody of Mr. Gatchel, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, until a proper home can be found for him.

The work of consolidating the Internal Revenue Collection Districts has been completed. Tac number of districts has been reduced from 209 to 163. No further reduction in

has been reduced from 209 to 163. No further reduction is nas seen resucced from 200 to 165. No further reduction is contemplated at present, as any additional consolidations, it is thought, would be detrimental to the public service. The annual saving to the Government by the consolina-tion will be about \$250,000, nearly \$200,000 of which is in salaries alone, and the balance for office rent, station-

The following appointments were made to-day: keepers-William H. Griffin, for the 1st District of Texas; william H. Walker, for the IVth District of Georgia; Josiah P. Chisholm, for the IVth District of Georgia; Josiah P. Chisholm, for the IVth District of Georgia, Gaugers—Harry V. D. Westfall, for the IXth District of Illinois; William H. Fomeroy and Edjah D. Cheshire, for the IVth District of Georgia.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given directions for the retirement of \$644,550 in legal tender notes, on account of the National bank circulation issued during the month. This will leave the outstanding legal tenders, until further reduction, \$71,827,222.

Theodore M. Vale, now Assistant Superintendent of Rallway Mail Service, will be appointed Superintendent to su egect Col. Bangs, when the latter's resignation, to go into private business, will take effect in February. There was no meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and unless some special occasion arises, there will be none during the present week.

# HARVARD UNIVERSITY NOTES.

THE POST-GRADUATE COURSE-PLANS OF THE ART CLUB-AWARDING OF PRIZES.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 28.—There are at present n the various departments of Harvard University, including of course candidates for Masters' and Doctors degrees and resident graduates not candidates for a degree, 105 representatives from 52 different universities, colleges, or scientific schools; from seven to nine students coming from each of these five colleges-Amberst, Bowdom, Brown, Dartmouth, and Yale. There are also about 162 graduates of some department of Harvard, who are continuing their studies in the same or a different course. In short, out of the 1,278 students in the University, 105 have come from some other college, and 162 others have already received degrees from Harvard. These figures show what Harvard is doing in the matter

These figures show what Harvard is doing in the matter of post-graduate instruction. The University has already established 25 courses especially for graduates.

The Art Club proposes to establish a scholarship, the holder of which shall travel for the benefit of the club, visiting such places of interest as the club shall direct, and use his sublittes for the collection of all knowledge possible concerning places of interest in classical lends. The field for exploration is very large. Many places where works of art are known to be buried have never been explored, and scores of other places exist where it is highly probable that valuable treasures can be found. The Temple of Apollo at Delphi is one instance of the former class, and the Prussian Government has this year fitted out an expedition to restore this temple, and remove all works of art that can be removed. While the necessary subscriptions are being obtained, the club will study the subject, and decide at what spot to begin their exploration for hidden art treasures. The subscription list has been headed by the following gentlemen: Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University; Charles Liot. Norton, Henry Wadsworth Longiellow, and James Russell Lowell.

Mr. John Austin Stevens of New-York has sent the libra-

ell. m Austin Stevens of New-York has sent the libra

# WHY COAL MINERS ARE UNEMPLOYED.

GREATER AMOUNT OF COAL MINED THAN LAST YEAR-THE NUMBER OF MINERS TOO GREAT-OVER-PRODUCTION OF COAL INEVITABLE WITH THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.-In spite of the ng strike in the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal regions, which kept the mines in more than half of the entire anthracite field unproductive during nearly five months of the present year, the record of shipments for 1875 shows an actual increase over the amount sent to market in 1874. So far this year 19,637,165 tons have gone out of the anthracite region, against 19,524,559 tons up to this date last year. When it is borne in mind that a large number of furnaces which used to be enormous consumers of coal are still out of blast and many manufacturing establishments are idle, the fact that there has facturing established in the anthracite product of the peneral tons would seem to furnish evidence that the general business of the country is in a better consition than is assually supposed. The consumption of fuel is a prefix assually supposed. The consumption of fuel is a prefix assually supposed in the population. In times of fair index of the welfare of the population. In times of fair index of the self-unit is a sparing use of food and fire. The cold distress there is a sparing use of food and fire in the peneral distress there is a sparing use of food and fire.

usually supposed. The consumption of fuel is a prefly fair index of the welfare of the population. In times of real distress there is a sparing use of food and fire. The existing hard times cause people to economize in furniture, ciothing, or naments and huxuries, but they are not obliged to stint themselves in mel.

The figures given above show a need for a reorganization of tac halor system in the mining districts. In six working months of 1875 as much coal was taken from the mines as in the entire twelve months of 1874. The market was not only fully supplied but it was overstocked. It follows that there are too many men engaged in mining. Thousands of miners are obliged to spend a considerable portion of the year in idieness. Labor troubles are the inevitable result. The men must earn enough to support their families throughout the year, whether they work six months or twelve, and if they cannot get steady work they insist on high wages for the time they are employed. The powerful contederation composed of the six great coal carrying companies has often sought by plausible arguments to prove that its existence is beneficial alike to consumers and producers. It ought at least to be able to so conduct its siffairs as to afford steady employment to its miners. Next year it will have no strike to contend with. After the customary suspension of a few weeks in mid-Whiter, the mines ought to be worked continuously until next Christmas, and the working force so reduced as to make the product of the scaon's steady activity only equal to the demands of the market. There is no more reason for dividing the work in a coal pit smong all the men who congregate around its month than there would be for giving employment in market. There is no more reason for dividing the work in a coal pit among all the men who congregate around its mouth than there would be for giving employment in a factory to all the people who might come to live in the vicinity. Steady work will prove a cure for strikes and for the lawlessness and mob violence which have so long disgraced the coal regions. The coal companies are rich and powerful, and their managers are men of intelli-gence. Let them endeavor to secure a contented and

penceable laboring population in the districts they control by giving their employes steady work at fair wages. All the mines in the Schuykill region are now closed, with the exception of a few of the Reading Railroad's collieries, which are running to supply the wants of the read. A suspension of 30 days, beginning on the 30th inst., is announced in the Wyoming region. In the Lehigh region there has been no complete stoppage, but most of the collieries are running on half time.

## CENTENNIAL MATTERS.

THE SPANISH CENTENNIAL COMMISSION. INVESTIGATION OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISES BY THE MEMBERS-ARTICLES TO BE EXHIBITED BY SPAIN.

The members of the Spanish Centennial Comfission yesterday visited some of the fire-engine stations in this city and inspected the Western Union building. Col. Lopez Favra and other members of the Commission expressed great satisfaction with what they called the most perfect system of the Fire Department. They had also visited several of the large stores on Broadway, and thought that they were larger and better fitted up than most stores in Europe. To-morrow the members will go to Philadelphia to take possession of the grounds assigned to Spain in the Centennial Exposition. After two or three weeks the party will return and spend several days in visiting places of interest in this city, especially the newspaper offices. Several of the members are journalists, and desire to acquaint themselves with the interior management of daily journals. Aside from their regular reports to their Government, they will send letters to the political and scientific Spanish fournals descriptive of the public works and institutions, politics, and the educational, social, and scientifi progress of this country. Twenty-four Spanish military ngineers, mechanics, and workmen are expected here in March, who are to acquire information in regard to mecal operations and surveying in the United States. channeal operations and surveying in the United States.

Col. Favra said it was the intention of Spain, if possible, to have a larger representation at Philadelphia than at any previous Exposition. There would be samples of every kind of Spainish machinery, and industrial and agricultural implements and products, including cereals, wines and fruits. Samples of the mineral products of Spain would also be exhibited. There would be a large number of photographs illustrative of town and country life, and costumes in the different provinces of Spain, and a fine collection of Spainsh antiquities. The articles sent by Spanish exhibitors will be forwarded in March.

#### SIAM TO BE HERE.

Washington, Dec. 28.-Information has been received through United States Consul Partridge that the Kingdom of Siam will participate in the Centennial. John H. Chandler, an American citizen, has been appointed Commissioner to represent that country, and about \$100,000 will be expended to display its products and industries. Mr. Chandler will leave Bankok some time in December with goods for the Exposition. It was intended at first that a prince and several noblemen would be present at the Centennial. It has finally been decided that no nobles wir accompany Mr. Chandler, into whose hands all the arrangements have been placed.

# RAILROAD FARES TO THE EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28 .- The Committee of Thirteen on Passenger Rates, appointed at the Saratoga Railroad Convention last September, has been called to The principal business at the meeting will be to fix a schedule of excursion fares to the Centennial Exhibition. It is proposed to make liberal rates for single excursion tickets, and further reductions for parties of 10, 25, 50, and 100. The Exhibition authorities will use their influence to secure low farce in order to insure a large attendance from all parts of the country.

#### CENTENNIAL BELLS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 28 .- The Dutchess County Board of Supervisors adopted appropriat Centennial resolutions to day, and provided for the ring-ing of the church and town bells in every town in the county at midnight of Friday.

## AN INCIDENT OF TRAVEL.

SMASHING OF A TRAIN ON THE VERMONT CENTRAL

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 28 .- The night exprestrain going north on the Vermont Central Railroad ran off the track at Middlesex, a post vilinge about six miles north of this city. The train was flying along at the rate of 30 miles an hour, and when it went off there was a pretty general wrecking of the ears, though fortunately o lives were lost. Two palace and one passenger cat went down a bank 15 feet high, and one of the cars turned bottom side up. A number of passengers were hurt about the head. Three doctors from Waterpliances. They gave the wounded every attention they were the following: C. Dien of Holyeke, Mass., injured slightly in the head; N. Lafflers of Holyoke, severe cut in the head and across the forehead; Mrs. Bowdoin of West Brookfield, Mass. 80 years of age, burt internally but not proposed the seriously; John Allen of Three Rivers, Mass., injured in the head and system shocked; Mrs. Hieke: of Springheld, seriously wounded in the head and face and internally; Miss Mary Hickey, daughter of the above, cut across the face; John Hickey of Springfield, slightly bruised; R. B. Keneison of Boston, hipred slightly in the leg; F. H. Marshall of Boston, slightly but in

# FAILURES.

THREE MANUFACTURERS EMBARRASSED. Worcester, Mass., Dec. 28.—The suspension f James A. Smith and G. N. & J. A. Smith, woolen manufacturers, is announced. James A. Smith operated three mills in Cherry Valley, Leleester, and one in this city; and, in connection with G. N. Smith, a mill at Mill-Mass., and another at Graniteville, R. I. These mills ran 36 sets of machinery. The liabilities are known, but are variously reported on the street at from \$300,000 to \$600,000. The assets are unknown. The creditors are mostly New-York, Bosion, Pulladelphia, and worcester people, who will uncet on Tuesday next to hear a report of the habilities and assets, which is now being prepared. The mills are still in operation.

WANT TO GO INTO BANKRUPTCY PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28,-The representatives of the bankrupt law. This is resisted by some of their creditors. Their liabilities amount to about \$190,600. and if not put through the Bankrupt Court they wal be able to pay 50 cents on the dollar.

# POLITICAL.

TAMMANY HALL PRUIARIES.

Primary elections of the Tammany Hall Demeracy were held in the various Assembly Districts last ening for the purpose of electing delegates to the Gen eral Committee for 1876, and members of the various election district committees. In some of the districts two tickets were run, but the regular tickets were elected by large majorities, the opposition tickets polling only a few votes. Every Assembly District elected one delegate to the General Committee for every 100 votes cast for Gov. Tilden in 1874. Among the delegates elected were Gov. Tilden in 1874. Among the delegates elected were Edwin R. Meade, Henry Gumbleton, Nelson W. Young, Peter Mitchell, M. F. MeaMalon, Peter B. Olney, Smith F. Lane, Timothy J. Campisell, Patrick Lysaght, Carris M. Caney, Nicholas Muller, William H. Molony, Edward Gilon, Samuel A. Lewis, Authony Elekhoff, Louis C. Waetner, Joseph P. Strack, Augustus Schell, Reury J. Dimock, Henry Woltman, Magnus Gross, Sidney P. Nichols, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Edward Bruchs, John D. Townsind, Daniel F. Tiemann, Thomas Dunlay, Shepard F. Kaapp, V. K. Stevenson, Frederick Smyth, Leo C. Dessar, and Charles H. Hasweil.

## A LITTLE TALK OVER RISHOP HAVEN. CINCINNATI, Dec. 28 .- At the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers yesterday, the Bishop Haven speech was under consideration. One set of reso-

lutions was offered declining to express an opinion on the third term, and deploring Bishop Haven's course; and another set, expressing amazement at the unnece alarm over such a little matter, denying Bishop Haven's right to speak for the whole caurch, and utterly opposing

Washington, Dec. 28 .- Ex-Gov. Newell of New-Jersey, President of the National Council of the Union League of America, has issued a notice countermanding the meeting ordered to be held in Philadelphia next month. The sub-committee are called to meet at the Astor House in New-York on Thursday, Jan. 6, at

UNION LEAGUE MEETING PUT OFF.

THE CONDITION OF MR. O'CONOR. Mr. O'Conor was bright and cheerful yesterday morning. He took some food about 2 o'clock, and afterward did not appear so well. After nightfall, however, he fell into a quiet sleep --- & soutinued for sev-

# THE AUDITOR SUSPENDED.

GOV. TILDEN PROTECTS THE STATE. THE CANAL FUND BOARD HAS HIS DEFENSE AND DO

NOT ACCEPT IT-THEIR REPORT TO THE GOV-ERNOR-PROMPT ACTION TAKEN TO PREVENT PURTHER VIOLATIONS OF LAW-THE DOCUMENTS.

Auditor Thayer appeared before a meeting of the full Canal Fund Board yesterday to reply to the charges made by the Governor's Canal Commission His counsel, Mr. Miller, stated his defense, contending that there has been no violation of law in the purchase of canal certificates; on the contrary, it was an accommodation to contractors and a help to the State, considering the panic and the alarm among contractors. The Board voted, however, to recommend the Auditor's suspension. Mr. Hopkins voted No, and Mr. Raines was absent. Report was made to the Governor, and an order of suspension was immediately issued, and was served just as the Auditor was going home.

## SERVICE OF THE PAPERS.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund took their final action in the case of Auditor Thayer this afternoon, by recommending his suspension. The Governor quite as promptly concurred in the recommendation, by issuing his order of suspension a few hours later. The obstructionists of reform in the Canal Board remained true to their tactics to the last. Controller Hopkins, who had been served with copies of the testimony as fast as it could be printed, made an effort for delay, on the ground that he had not had time to read the latter pages of the report farnished by the Investigating Commission. Attorney-General Pratt consented to immediate action, chiefly on the ground that it would look like dodging to delay a decision any longer. Treasurer Raines, upon whom the excitement of the last few weeks has had an unfortunate effect, was taken sick in the room, and was compelled to with draw. Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer manfully opposed all propositions for delay, and succeeded in compelling the Board to action. In the secret session, which was held at Controller Hopkins's suggestion, the efforts for delay were made very vehemently on his part: but it was found that the Attorney-General would not go as far for delay as the Controller desired, and the matter was then dropped. On the reopening of the doors. Mr. Miller made his plea for the Auditor, and the vote was taken, Mr. Hopkins alone voting "No." Mr. Thayer returned to his duties in the outer

office, as soon as the meeting was over, and remained there until 6 o'clock, when he started as usual for the Troy train. On the steps of the State Hall, as he stopped to button up his overcoat against the soft snow-fall that was just beginning, the Governor's messenger accosted him and formally served the following paper upon him:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, 
ALBANY, Dec. 29, 1875.

SIR: I am instructed by the Governor to transmit to you the inclosed certified copy of the order of your suspension from the office of Auditor of the Can I Depuriment, to-day, filed in the office of -ceretary of State. You will please take notice of the same. I have the honor to remain yours very truly, W. T. Pellow, Military Secretary. To the Hon. Francis S. Thayer.

To this was attached the following order of sus-

pension:

The undersigned hereby certify that at a meeting of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, held at the Central Department in the city of Albany on the 28th day of December, 1875, at 10 o'clock a un, present, William Dersheimer, Lieutenant-Governor; Diedrich Willers, i.e., 1875, pensioners, 1875, at 10 o'clock a un, present, William Dersheimer, Lieutenant-Governor; Diedrich Willers, i.e., 1875, pensioners, 1875, at 10 o'clock a un, present, William Dersheimer, Lieutenant-Governor; Diedrich Willers, i.e., 1875, pensioners, WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, Lientenant-Governor,

WILLIAM DORSHEMMER, Lientenant-Governor.
DANIEL TRAIT, Attorney-General.
D. WILLERS, Ir., Secretary of State.
State of New-York, Executive Chamber.
Whereas, the Commissioners of the Canal fund by their requisition hereto annexed have required and recommended the sus ension from office of Francis S. Thayer, the Anditor of the 'annal D-partnent; and Whereas, it has been made to aspear to me that the said Francis S. Thayer, as such Auditor, has violated his duty in respect to the public moneys in his charge and

by the Governor: CHARLES S. STEERINS, Private Secretary. The Auditor took the papers mechanically, re-turned to his office, which was dimly lighted, and sat down and slowly scanned them. Then he buttoned up his overcoat again, put the paper in his breast pocket, and went out once more into the snow. Meantime the Secretary of State was busy dupitcating copies of the order of suspension, and within a few minutes another certified copy was served upon Treasurer Raines, with the accompanying

note:

State of New-York.

Executive Chamber, Albuny, Dec. 28, 1875.

The Hon. Thomas Rainles, Preisurer.

Sin: The Governor instructs me to advise you that the Auditor of the Canal Depirtment has been this day suspended, and to request you to scrutinge carefully all warrants drawn upon you by him and stall uspaid, and to refuse to pay any you may find that are in any respect suspicious until they can be investigated. I remain, with great respect, yours. with great respect, yours,
W. T. Petros, Military Secretary.

The sudden action of the Governor in the premises

was a matter of great surprise to Mr. Thayer, and is likely to be the cause of unfriendly criticism on the part of his friends. They have taken occasion to emphasize the proposition, that under the resolution the Governor must himself take testimony and give Mr. Thayer a hearing; and they had based hopes upon this of retaining him in office until the incoming Senate could have the privilege of discussing his case. The testimony had, however, been submitted to the Governor complete on Sunday night, and he had already passed his judgment upon it. It remained only necessary to receive the requisite recommendation from the Canal Fund Board, and the order of suspension, already written and signed, was made. Furthermore, it was deemed absolutely necessary that the suspension should be sudden Until the order was served upon the Auditor he still had authority to draw warrants, and apprehensions existed that he might seize the opportunity to eash the Willard Johnson certificate, amounting to some \$15,000, which he owns and holds.

The name of a successor ad interim is not mentioned in the Governor's order, but nominations are already flying about thickly. It is generally stated that precedent in the case requires the nomination of a Republican, not because that was Mr. Thayer's political faith, but because the removal was made without reference to politics, and the appointment of a Democrat would seem to indicate differently. Among the names suggested, Democrats are most numerous, Hiram Calkins being prominently named. In regard to the penalty that may be visited upon Mr. Thayer, lawyers who have studied the case claim that he is liable for felony under Section 1. Article XV., of the Constitution, as amended, and for false pretenses under Section 53, Article IV., of the Revised Statutes, second volume. The punishment under either of these clauses is imprisonment for from one to three years in the State Prison; but the most probable consummation of the affair will be the farce of an impeachment trial by the Senate and an easy letting down. As the most energetic and unscrupulous worker for the party in the entire State, he is entitled to much consideration.

THE FORMAL CHARGES. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28 .- Below is a copy of the points submitted by the Canal Investigating Commission to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund,

with freference to the testimony proving each particular charge against Auditor Thayer. Copies of them, and also of the testimony, were also yesterday

transmitted to the Governor. The paper is as

transmitted to the Governor. The paper is as follows:

The Commission to investigate the affairs of the canals of the State present to the Honorable Commissioners of the Canal Pepartment, has violated his daty as such the Canal Department, has violated his daty as such Auditor, in respect to the public moneys in his charge and subject to his draft:

\*\*Pirst:\* In that on the 21st day of July, 1874, he precured the passage of a resolution by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, whereby \$200,000 of the sinking fand was directed to be invested in the taxes, to be levied pursuant to Chapter 462 of the Laws of 1874; and after procuring the passage of such resolution, did set apart said sum in violation of the Constitution; that the Auditor's motion was to benefit George D. Lord; that in carrying out said intent, the Auditor had Secondary of Secondary and 1312, and 1312, and 1312, and 1312, and 1312, that the Auditor is responsible for this misapplication of money (see his testimony, pages 74 and 75, folios 1,016 and 1,031).

\*\*Second:\* In that on or about the 1st day of December, 1874, there being money subject to the warrant of the Auditor for that purpose, said Auditor refused payment to S. E. Wells, administrator, of an award up his favor of \$5,207 50, on the take pretense that he had no funds, and, immediately after such refusal, negotiated the purchase and did purchase the said award at about \$200 less than it called for of principal and interest, and on the 9th day of February, 1875, audited the said claim at the sum of \$5,44 92, and drew his warrant therefor in favor of George A. Stone as assignce. Stone had no interest in the transaction, and the Auditor restraction on the produce of this charge, see the testimony of S. R. Wells, page 37, folios 501 and 592; the testimony of the revidence of this charge, see the testimony of S. R. Wells, page 37, folios 501 and 592; the testimony of the Auditor, pages 66, 67, and 68, folios 903 to 922; that the profit went to the benefit of the Auditor, see page 98, folios 50

Iolios 1,259 to 1,261.

Third: In that on the 11th day of March, 1875, there being money subject to the warr, at of the Auditor for that purpose, the said Auditor refused payment to George M. Case of an award in his favor for \$9,768-71 on the false pretense that he had no fands; and immediately after such refusal negotiated the purchase and did purchase said award, including the accrued interest, at \$10,510-73; and did on the 20th day of May therefore audit said claim for the full amount thereof, including interest, to wit, \$10,730-60, and drew his warrant therefor in tayor of George A. Stone, assiguee. George A. Stone had no interest in the purchase, as appeared by his testimony (pages 9 and 23, folios 113, 117, 313 and 314), and the Auditor testified that he made the purchase for bis brother-in-law, E. J. McKee. As to the evidence, see testimeny of Auditor Thayer (pages 66, 90 and 98, folios 895, 900, 1,218, 1,219, 1,259, and 1,261.)

Fourth: In that on the 15th day of March, 1875, the Auditor purchase da certificate in favor of E. H. French for \$1,184-26 at a discount of \$24-64. It was paid May 20 thereafter at its and face. As to the evidence of this transfer, see testimony of Auditor Thayer, same pages and folios referred to above as to George M. Case's certificate.

Fifth: In that on the 12th day of April, 1875, Auditor

Fifth: In that on the 12th day of April, 1875, Auditor Thayer parehased 16 Canal Commissioner's certificates, amounting in the aggregate to \$29,962, from Nenemiah L. Osborne, at a discount of seven per cent per annual from the face thereof, but for what length of time the

I. Osborne, at a discount of seven per cent per annual from the face thereof, but for what length of time the discount was made we are unable to ascertain, further than that the time was in excess of the tame between the purchase and payment by the Auditor. These certaincates were paid May 29, 1875, to Geo. A. Stone. That the Auditor received a personal advantage from this transaction, see testimony of Geo. A. Stone and Auditor Thayer, pages 83 and 98, follow 314, 1,259, 1,261.

Sixth: In that on the 25th day of April, 1875, the Auditor purchased from H. D. Denison live Chand Commissioners' certificates, of the aggregate amount of \$49,610, at a discount of 7 per cent per annual, but for what time he discounted them we have not been able to ascertain, further than that it was in excess of the time between purchase and psyment. On the 20th day of May thereafter, the Auditor audited said certificates, and drew his warrant for payment thereof, in favor of George A. Stone, assignee, at \$59,512,98, and the amount gained went to the personal advantage of the Auditor. As to the evidence of this transaction, see the testimony of George A. Stone, page 25, follo 702 to 709. That the Auditor derived a direct personal advantage from this transaction, see the testimony of F. S. Trayer, page 98, folios 1,260 and 1,261.

Second 25 to 10 of 11, and that of Transies S. Thayer, page 52, follo 702 to 709. That the Auditor derived a direct personal advantage from this transaction, see the testimony of F. S. Trayer, page 98, folios 1,260 and 1,261.

fotos 1,259 and 1,261.

Eighth—That he Auditor drew his warrant in payment for a Canal Comonissioner's certificate in favor of Jo. n. D. Hamilton for \$38,000, on the 28th day of June, 1875, in vonation of raw, in tals, that he paid it without the sworn scattement of an engineer, as required by statute.

Minth—in tals, that the Auditor, in June, 1875, purchased a Canal Commissioners' certificate, subject to his own quoti, from James P. Beck, page 30, 1610 416. The count of 10 per cent. For the evidency of specification, see testimony of James P. Beck, page 30, 1610 416. The Auditor claims to have made his purchase for his brother-in-law, E. J. McKee.

Tenth: In tars, that on the 2d day of July, 1875, the Auditor purchased Cadal Commissioners certificates, subject to his own acid, to the amount of \$49,953 91 at a discount of 8 per cen, and accrued interest in layor of the purchase. For evidence of this purchase see testimony of Whitam Johnson, page 40, folio 551, and tostimony of Whitam Johnson, page 40, folio 551, and tostimony of F. S. Thayer, page 69, folios 936 and 951.

Elegenta: In that, in addition to talone above enumerates the Auditor purchases, support the 9th day of March and the 14th day of July, 1875, Canal Commissioner's traits and certificates, supper to his own andia, to the amount of \$69,000 81, all to which he afterward

March and the 14th day of July, 1875, Canal Communication of the amount of 866,900 81, all of which he afterward and test and certificates, subject to his own and at to the amount of 866,900 81, all of which he afterward and test and drew his warrants in payment thereof. As to the evidence of these several transactions see the restlandy of Corge A. Stone, page 29, folios 371 and 372. That the Auditor derived a direct personal advantage from these transactions see the testimony of F. S. Thayer, page 98, folios 1,265 and 1,261.

Join Bigelow,

E. A. Okr.

John D. Van Buren, jr., Commissioners. D. Magoone,

REFORE THE CANAL FUND BOARD. ALBANY, Dec. 28 .- The Commissioners of the hand Fund met at 10:30 this morning, to consider the harges made against the Hon, Francis S. Toayer, Auditor of the Canal Department. There were present the Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, Controller, Secrecary of State, and the Treasurer, a full Board. The Auditor was present with his counsel, G. W. Miller, and

Mr. Magone of the Commission. Mr. Miller said that since he took his seat here the tes imony against Mr. Thayer had been placed in his hands for the first time. He winted to the Board that himself and ellent wanted distinct and specific charges made, and then an opportunity to introduce witnesses and have Controller Hopkins moved that the Board go into

secret session. This was carried, and the room was leared of spectators. The doors were reopened in half an hour, and the Secretary of State was design ated to act

as Secretary of the Board. The Lieutenant-Governor said: "Mr. Miller, this Board has determined to decide upon this question, and if you have anything to say it will have to be to the charge made in the report made to the Commissioners, which is substance that the Auditor has violated his duty. It would be understood that the action taken here is not to e final. This Board does not assume, and by law is not expected to pass upon the guilt of the Auditor."

Mr. Miller then proceeded to address the Board. His remnent was to the following effect:

argument was to the following effect:

The law must be followed strictly in this case, that is to say, it must be necertained diets what the duties of the Auditor are; and, secondly, whether he has violated them. The first charge is that the Auditor has beinght ecriticates when there was money on hand to pay know. But this is true only of \$13,000 of certificates. In these other charge involved \$200,000 of certificates. In these other cases, there was no money to pay the certificates. The Auditor simply accommodated the entireates. He made a profit, but it was small. It is for the Board to say whether there was a violation of duty. There was, however, no violation of duty. The question is, Did the Auditor decline to pay these certificates before buying them from a bad motive? He was beset at a time when there was a panic, and money was not to be had anywhere. He simply said there was no money to say ing them from a bad motive? By was not to be in when there was a panie, and money was not to be in anywhere. He simply said there was no money to me with, and then from his private means, or those of other money was provided. This was no volution of law. The law was, on the contrary, aducted to. Princhase of the certificates may have been unseenly and indecorous but it was not a violation of law, and that is what it

Board is to pass upon. On the contrary, the Anditor discnarged his duty to the State fully.

Then, there was the Governor's message on canal affairs. That message had the effect of diametics all canal securities. The contractors were almined and could not raise money on their certificates. They throatened to give up their contracts and leave the work on the canals unfinished unless they could be paid. It was communicated to the Governor that they must have money, and there was no way to get it except from the State. The Governor said, "Gentlemen, the cannas must be opened in time. You must do the best possible to accomplish it." This was what Mr. Thayer did do. As to the Wilard Johnson certificates, the man woo bought them still hoids them at a risk. They have not been andited, and have nothing to do with these charges. Violation of duty may be talked of when the Auditor fraudulently audits these certificates. The case here is whether the Auditor violated his duty in purchasing these certificates. It might have been better, perhaps, to let the canais go, and not have put them in navigable order, rather than turnish the money to put them in proper condition; but that is a question. This was the whole case. It is a simple matter, and one of very little consequence to the people. As to the reduction of the Auditor's bank account, it could not have been produced by his profits on the purchases. The sam was too great and the profits too small. The reduction was produced uninty by the sale of a large quantity of Bour lee had on hand.

The Lieutenant-Governor said the defense is simply an

See Fifth Page.

# PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HURRICANE IN THE PHILIPPINES. TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST - THRFE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED BOUSES DESTROYED -THE CROPS GREATLY DAMAGED.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MADRID, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1875. Intelligence has just been received here from the Philippine Islands giving the details of a dreadful hurricane which occurred there on Nov. 30. The storm was particularly severe in the Provinces of Albay and Camarines, which form the south-western part of the Island of Luzon. Two hunared and fifty lives were lost and 3,800 dwelling house destroyed. Many cattle perished, and the crops in all directions are ruined.

The Philippine Islands which have been visited by a hurricane are a group in the Indian Archipelage, situate between Australia and China. The prinipal islands are Luzon, the Bisayau group, Palawan and Magindanao. The islands belong to Spain, and are under the control of a Captain-General who resides at Manila. Luzon, which has suffered most from the storm, consists of two divisions, connected by an isthmus about ten miles wide, the northernmost of which is by far the largest and most important. In this part is situated Manila, the principal town and harbor. The whole face of the country is very mountainous, more especially the northern mountains that unite at the isthmus, and cross it in an neonsiderable range. In the southern division are low hills and isolated volcante peaks, some of which are in a eon-tant state of emption.

The climate of Luzon is hot, but tempered by great and fertifizing moisture. The rainy season lasts from May outil November, the heaviest rains falling in July. In Summer the mean temperature is between 80° and 82°, and in Winter it averages 70° and 72°. On the west coast very beavy rains fall during the south-west monsoon, frequently flooding the soil and causing great damage, but on the east shores the mountain ranges keep the atmosphere-clear and dry. The retu ming monsoon, on the other hand, which begins in July, moisters and fertilizes the eastern slopes. A great part of the island is subject to typhoons, which blow between May and December, and last from six to eight hours, often causing great destruction to the shipping and property on shore.

ular, except where indented by one or two bays on the east, and the Gulf of Lingayen and the Bay of Manila on the west. The southern coast line is, however, very much broken and indented in many places by numerous bays and inlets. The area of Luzon is about 40,000 square niles, and it contains an estimated population of about 4,500,000. There are American residents in Luzen, but they are principally at Manita, which has apparently escaped the storm. The firm of Russell & Sturgis, which recently falled, had their principal house there. Tobacco is one of the principal products of Luzon.

#### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT THEERS-PROGRESS OF

THE PRESS BILL.

PARTS, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1875. Ex-President Thiers has written a letter reserving the right of choosing between the Senate and Chamber of Deputies if he should be elected to both houses. He adds that all his wishes are for the estab lishment of a conservative republic.

The Assembly continues the consideration of the Press bill in detail, and has adopted all as far as the fourth

An amendment has been carried depriving prefects of the power of summarily forbidding the sale of journals in the streets. The consequence will be to cancel orders now in force by which the sale of 75 journals in the streets is prohibited.

### SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28,-The failure of Russell & Sturgis, the Hong Kong papers say, caused a

THE FAILURE OF RUSSELL & STURGIS.

but by the time the last steamer left, there the panie had passed away, although confidence is very much shaken. The local habilities of the firm will range from \$2.60,000. It is believed, in certain influential and interested quarters, that arrangements will be made whereby the house will soon be enabled to resume

#### BRITISH VICTORIES IN MALACCA. LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1875.

A special telegram from Penang appears in the second edition of The Times this afternoon, from which it appears the British now hold all t e important fled and taken reture in Slamese territory. The British power is supreme at Perak, only the murderers of Mr.

FEARS OF DISTURBANCE IN CHINA. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 .- According to Hong Kong papers just received, placards consuring the Chinese Government for arranging terms with Mr. Wade appeared in Peking, but were immediately removed by the authorities. An ineasy feeling prevails among the native officials regarding the recent negotiations. Telegrams received from the main land indicate that the diflealty has only been settled temporarily. Conditorable discutisfaction is felt among the American residents of Tien Tein and Peking at the order of A Imiral Reynolds, sending the United States steamer Monocacy to Shang-but for repairs, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in

PROTECTION ADVOCATED IN CANADA. LONDON, Dec. 28 .- The Chamber of Com-

nerce at a meeting passed resolutions recommending the adoption by the Government of a policy of inci-dental protection as the most beneficial for the country under the present circumstances. A ren wal of recipro-cal trade relations with the United States was likewise advocated.

# WEST INDIAN NOTES.

Sr. Thomas, Dec. 16 .- The Dutch war steamer Prinsess Marie arrived here on the 12th lust. from Holland, and left next merning for Caracoa. It is ramoved that the questions between Venezuela and Holland will be settled diplomatically. The new Captain-General of Porto Rico has arrived in

Son Juan, Porto Rico. The Norwegian war steamer Normen arrived here yes terday from St. Bartholomew.

The floating dock was tried yesterday. It took up the American schooner Margie Harthan, Capt. Small; every-thing worked successfully. American season states, the amount court is made that from the 1st of January, 1877, coffee will pay a duty of \$4 80 per quintal, instead of \$3 as heretofore. This is the latest Government discrea. Santo Dominzo advices report the wreck of the Danish bark J. J. Rernard on Funta Espeda.

# THE SEARCH FOR TWEED.

Quenuc, Dec. 28 .- During the past week two detectives from this city have been on the track of a person supposed to be Tweed, who passed through districts below Quebec, bound evidently for Hallfax. The docetives assert that from information acquired by them on the road they are certain that the individual in ques tion is Tweed, but using out of money they had to give

# FOREIGN NOTES.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Dec. 28.-Considerable reenforcements have been sent to Hernani. Operations in Guipozoon will segin immediately. Ottawa, Dec. 28 .- Tenders are advertised

to construct certain pertions of the Lachine Canal. The Government is desirous of doing whatever possible in alleviating the present distress. St. CATHARINES, Canada, Dec. 28. - The

Italians at St. Davids, whom the contractors brought out to work on the canals, have joined the Stonceuters Association, and refus: to work until their scale of prices is accepted by the centractors.

HALIFAX, Dec. 28 .- In the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon a resolution was passed that, in the opinion of the Chamber, the duties on sugar and melasses should be entirely abandoned, or that refined sugar-should be subject to bicher duties than raw. A resolu-tion was also passed condenaning the Stamp act and the pilotage regulations.

Sr. John, N. B., Dec. 28 .- A settlement has been arranged between E. D. Jewell & Co. and their creditors. The latter had agreed to accept 20 cents on the dollar, cash, and 10 cents on time, the sum required to pay this compremise being \$510,000. The cash was ready, but a difficulty arose in reference to security for the time payment. It is now understood that E. D. Sutton's more, microsed by H. E. Wilmore of Providence, R. L., and E. D. Dunn of St. John, are accepted for \$170,000, payable in instable cats in two or three years.